THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., No. 173. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1853. PRICE, DRS. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE *CONFUCIUS*, steam-tug, is ready to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* Rivers at the following tariff of charges:—

	17 feet draft and under.	over 17 to 18.	over 18.
From Shanghae to Gutzlaff bearing S. by W.	300	350	400
From Shanghae to Woosung outside the marks	150	175	200
From Woosung to Gutzlaff	200	225	250

And the same inwards.

For occasional service $20 per hour.

Vessels requiring steam outwards are requested, if possible, to give 3 days notice.

The steam-tug office, for the present, will be at H. FOGG & Co.'s Store.

T. W. DEARBORN,
Commander.

Shanghae, September 30th, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. DADABHOY DORABJEE LALCACA, is this day admitted Partner in our Firm at Shanghai.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA & Co.

Shanghai, 2nd November, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and reponsibility of MR. CHAS. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last. And Mr. WILLIAM GREGSON ASPINALL, has been admitted as a Partner therein from the same date.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 28th October, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE B. DIXWELL in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. E. FRANCIS PARKER is this day admitted a Partner.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Canton, 1st June, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL WETMORE (formerly known as SAMUEL WETMORE, JR.,) in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* ceased on the 30th ultimo.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is authorised by Messrs. W. H. WARDLEY & Co., of Canton, to sign their Firm per procuration.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERIC A. KING, has this day become a partner in our firm.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, 5th May, 1853.

INSURANCES.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London*, or *New York*.

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae*.

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.
HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.
SECRETARIES:
Messrs. LINDSAY & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, and *Shanghai.*
AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London*, and *New York*.

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility*, and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6°/o per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

JUST PUBLISHED
AND NOW READY FOR DELIVERY,

THE BOOKS OF THE T'HAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY—Trip of the *Hermes* to Nanking—and *Visit* of Dr. C. TAYLOR to Chin-keang.

PRICE—$2 per Copy.

Herald Office, 15th Oct., 1853.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, and PORT WINE, from PHELPS & Co., London. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, 22nd March, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD, —also the following BEER now landing per the *Mary Shepherd*, from the house of WHITBREAD & Co., of London. London PORTER in Hogsheads and Bottle. PALE ALE in Hogsheads and Bottle.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 25th February, 1853.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, and PORT Wine; and a few cases of fine French BRANDY; also superior bottled STOUT—just received per *Crystal Palace* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 14th, 1853.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, ex *Abergeldie*.

DIROM, GRAY & Co.

Shanghai, 1st October, 1852.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; and PALE & LIGHT-GOLD SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs*. Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PALE SHERRY from Messrs. YBASI & Co., London. Apply to

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN PROPERTY, called the SHANGHAI PARK, containing 81-*Mow*, 7-*le*, 4-*fun*, 4-*haou*, will be sold in one Lot. The land is well raised, turfed and partially fenced, and contains a small Chinese FRAME-HOUSE.

Tenders from purchasers will be received by the Secretary to the Shanghai Park Society.

EX *COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD*.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A very Superior Assortment of WINTER CLOTHING, comprising DOE and BUCKSKIN, PILOT CLOTHS, and Rich TWEEDS. Also, CARPETING,—MOREEN for CURTAINS,—TABLE COVERS,—GRATES, &c., &c.

M. GABRIEL & Co.

Shanghae, 13th October, 1853.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE. Price $2 per Copy.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD,

THE DWELLING HOUSE at present in the occupation of the undersigned; the lot comprizes about three *mows*.

The sale price may be settled in Sterling, in which case payment could be made in approved Bills upon England.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART-UNION OF LONDON:
444 WEST STRAND, INSTITUTED 1837,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PLAN FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

EVERY Subscriber of One Guinea for 1854 will be entitled to:—

I.—An impression of a plate of national and historical interest, by J. T. WILLMORE, A.R.A., from the original picture by C. STANFIELD, R.A., *"Tilbury Fort"—Wind against tide*, and

II.—The chance of obtaining one of the Prizes to be allotted at the general meeting in April, which will include.—The Right to select for himself a valuable work of Art from one of the Public Exhibitions.

Copies in Bronze from a model in relief by R. JEFFERSON, representing, *"The Entry of the Duke of Wellington into Madrid."*

Statuettes in Porcelain or Parian:—

TAZZAS from a model by E. W. WYON, after designs in the British Museum: Proof Impressions of a large lithograph by T. H. MAGUIRE, after the original picture by W. P. FRITH, R.A., *"The Three Bows" from Moliere's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme."*

Subscriptions will be received till 1st Jany., by

H. SHEARMAN,
Honry. Secry. for Shanghai.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1853.

☞ Subscribers' Engravings for 1853 may be expected shortly.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE
HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,

For Personal use,
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts)*; and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days*. It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity*, is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.;* the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong*; and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

ALSO, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion.—On the last occasion, however the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three Boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the *severity of the attack*, and the *speedy* cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills. (Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

MARGARET M'CONNIGAN, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMACH OF A PERSON 84 YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North Street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

SIR,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a Settler at Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the Liver, together with the Gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the *Goulburn Herald*, New South Wales.

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

PERSONS suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn of life, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means has failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Com-	Symptoms,
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas,	plaints,	Tic Doulou-
plaints,	Female irre-	Lumbago,	reux,
Blotches on	gularities,	Piles,	Tumours,
the Skin,	Fevers of all	Rheumatism,	Ulcers, (tions,
Bowel Com-	kinds,	Retention of	Venereal affec-
plaints,	Fits,	Urine,	Worms of all
Colics,	Gout,	Scrofula, or	kinds,
Constipation of	Head-ache,	King's Evil,	Weakness,
the Bowels,	Indigestion,	Sore Throats,	from what-
Consumption,	Inflamma-	Stone and	ever cause,
Debility,	tion,	Gravel,	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1853.

Six months have now elapsed since the return of the *Hermes* from Nanking and the intelligence of a religious element in the Chinese Rebellion, startled the foreign community and took the world by surprise. The first excitement has subsided and the warmth of novel impressions has gradually cooled. We can now deliberately survey and soberly estimate all that has been written, said and done in reference to T'hae-ping-wang. The last few weeks have brought us the views, the judgments, the criticisms and the theories of European journalists concerning a moral and religious Revolution—which, occurring in this secluded land to rouse the mental stagnation and break the national slumbers of more than twenty centuries,—is, as a mere phenomenon of psychology, one of the greatest wonders of the age.

We on the spot, dwelling in the vicinity of these strange occurrences, which have afforded half Europe and the Western hemisphere a brief relaxation from the dull routine of ordinary speculation—once more put in our claim for a hearing and give our judgment upon the recorded criticisms of the West.

And, first of all, we do not greatly wonder at, nor complain of the critique of our great contemporary the *Times*—or of some of those lesser journals who follow in the wake of that leading organ in the work of enlightening and guiding public opinion in England. It is in the public press of France that we behold less equivocal signs of a premature and ungenerous attempt to kindle the torch of national prejudice and to fan the flame of public indignation against a Movement which—with all its imperfections—contains within it at the present time the only foundation of hope for this misgoverned and depressed Empire, and which (if we may judge from their books) in the real proportion of truth as compared with intermingled error approximates much nearer to the standard of Scriptural purity than the religion of the peasantry in any Papal country. We read statements concerning the slaughter of Roman-Catholic Christians in the interior, which seem calculated and designed to draw down universal odium upon T'hae-ping-wang and his party. Strange, however, that we resident on the spot should labour under ignorance of that which France and all the world are called upon unhesitatingly to believe. The real truth appears to be that the Patriot leaders, intent on the work of a great National Reformation of religion—and unskilled in the art of making a distinction without a difference—did, in the first ardour of iconoclastic zeal, mistake the images of Mary and the Saints for the idols of the Budhistic sect, and entering some Romish Chapels demolished the sculptured, painted, gilded images of Roman-Catholic devotion.

And assuredly there are others who more than T'hae-ping-wang deserve blame—if in each religious system alike the prostration before images, the fumes of incense on the altars, the tinkling of bells, the rosaries of beads, and the detailed ceremonial of temple-shows—did forsooth to uninitiated minds furnish strong suspicions of mutual resemblance,—and caused the minds of pagan converts, newly aroused to the falsehood of the idolatry and superstition from which they had emerged, to confound Romish and Budhistic rites.

Whatever judgment we may individually form of a religion which borders so dangerously on the confines of idolatrous practice—we feel convinced that we speak the sentiments of every enlightened Protestant when we say—that truth needs not physical violence as the instrument of its propagation, and Protestant Christianity rejoices and ever will rejoice in the light and open day of free inquiry. If the Manchow dynasty be subverted and T'hae-ping-wang ascend the throne, it will be the duty of Missionaries of every denomination and Church—and it will form also no unsuitable work to foreign diplomatists—to inculcate the great lesson of toleration and to teach the mild precepts of civil and religious freedom.

There are others, again, who speak of massacres of the Manchows, a plurality of wives among the princes, material offerings to the Trinity, and pseudo-revelations from the Deity—as indications that the whole movement is one of unmixed evil and deserves the universal reprobation of Christendom. But can no religious Movement be productive of good, which at its commencement laboured under imperfection and defect? Such writers, as those whom we are now criticizing, have failed to mark and take into account one peculiar feature and present disadvantage of this religious movement—viz: the entire absence of foreign teachers, the elementary character of their Christian knowledge, and their ignorance of the first principles of a Christian Church. In the case of newly-awakened men, studying chiefly the examples of Old Testament history, religious fanaticism has naturally led them to visit with undiscriminating slaughter the iniquities of the Manchow Tartars, not only as the oppressors of their race, but also as arch-offenders against Heaven. Our recent experience of the ex-Taoutae Samqua, who,—though spared through the connivance and aid of the Rebel chiefs at Shanghae on the express condition of retiring from public life into his native village in the South—yet immediately upon his release joined the Imperialist besieging camp, to plan new barbarities and to slaughter in cold blood his hecatomb of innocent victims to the fiend of his own insatiable revenge—may furnish also some specimen of the terrible alternative placed before T'hae-ping-wang's followers when ridding the empire of foreign usurpers and their country of idolatry.

But we may advance nearer to Europe and inquire whether history furnishes no instance of a massacre of the Huguenots on St. Bartholomew's day—of Te Deums sung by priests and medals struck by Popes, in exulting thanksgivings to the Almighty for the rooting out of heresy by the sword of the secular power?—whether the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the pious frauds of ambitious ecclesiastics, the pretended revelations, the blinking Madonnas, the holy shirt of Treves, the annual liquefaction of St. Januarius' blood, and the whole tissue of Popish legends and imposture—should not teach a lesson of moderation and suggest the judgment of charity to those who seek to forestall and pre-occupy with prejudices and accusations the public mind of France—and through France that of Europe and America—against a Movement which demands rather the friendly sympathy, the directing mind and the fostering hand of foreigners—to eliminate the error and strengthen the good.

Recent occurrences at Shanghae and a more intimate view of the Imperialist besieging force will have opened our eyes to the real state of matters in China and increased that current of foreign sympathy, which has been setting in with a rapidly-augmented force in favour of the Patriot cause.

The capture of Peking and the descent of T'hae-ping-wang's army upon Shanghae would put an end to much misery among the people and tend to restore public confidence. Rapine, murder, rape and false accusations have rendered the Imperialist troops a scourge to the whole neighbourhood. The ordinary occupations of the people are at end, and want and starvation during the ensuing winter stare them in the face.

The Chinese population—the most easily governed people in the world—have been alienated from their rulers, have learnt to sympathize with the local rebels, and even address their complaints to foreign Consuls in the faint hope of release from their misery. With such a system of Native misgovernment and such a *materiel* of Native misrule—it is not too much to say that (dreadful as would be the intervening period) years of suffering and the plagues of Civil war would, in the end, be a little price to pay for deliverance from their oppressors. Things must become worse ere they can become better. The whole political machine must be remodelled and reorganized;—and under the friendly influence and counsels of foreign Representatives, the Advent of better days for China is not beyond the bounds of legitimate expectation. A government which plunders and massacres alike friend and foe—which takes piratical fleets into its pay, and lets loose the bloodhounds of lawlessness and crime upon those of its subjects whom it cannot itself control—ceases virtually to hold the reins of administrative rule or to be any longer the *de facto* Governors of the country. Foreigners are now suffering the various inconveniences and dangers of a local warfare conducted in violation of all the recognized principles of civilized nations; and ere long such occurrences as we have lately witnessed of hundreds of armed Imperialists invading the foreign quarter in the dead of night and armed with the means of producing a general conflagration of the settlement—are likely to bring a third party into the question and to involve foreign nations in the measures of an early adjustment.

The expected early arrival of a new British Plenipotentiary is an event full of interest in this critical juncture. We form no conjectures; we hazard no opinions; we patiently abide the issue and wait for the "coming man." The expectations of the British community are not unreasonably raised. These are no ordinary times and demand no ordinary men. There is an ample supply of British statesmen available for this emergency—possessing an aptitude for diplomacy, prepared by long official training, and versed in the principles and practice of colonial and international law. We need one of such a class—of high integrity and and public standing—with no private interests to serve nor party-prejudices to gratify.

The various interests to be watched over and cared for are of no common magnitude. We reap now the fruits of errors in the boasted Treaty of 1842, and are virtually as much excluded from the interior of China as before Britain's proud armament dictated the terms of peace under the walls of Nanking. Any blunder now committed will probably survive for a generation to come. Open access to the country for every class of foreigners—the right to trade in every province—and the residence of European ambassadors at the Capital—must be a *sine qua non* of international treaty. We are no longer content to bear with silence the interminable disasters of an untoward diplomacy frustrating here, as elsewhere, the labours and the results of Britain's victorious and costly armaments. Let the new Plenipotentiary receive the full honours due to his official rank, and let there be no niggardly paring down of Salary. It were a false saving of public money to render such an appointment as that of British Plenipotentiary to China a prize only for second-rate ability and to have to lower the standard of official qualifications through an ill-timed cry of Financial Economists.

The formation of a new treaty and the settlement of international relations between the Eastern and the Western Worlds—demand for their successful issue such qualities of diplomatic tact, soundness of practical judgment, and comprehensive largeness of mind—as are rarely found except in men liberally endowed by nature and trained by a lengthened course of well-earned experience.

The Tartar Government of China, is a *huge fabric of weakness and corruption, identified with all the evils which the nation suffers*, and the source of all that exclusiveness of which the foreigner complains. It would be a hopeless task to attempt to reform it, and therefore its entire overthrow appears to be necessary, before any adequate means can be adopted for the reformation and enlightenment of this vast people. This *fallen* Dynasty fastened its yoke upon the nation by *perfidy* as well as by violence, and by the shedding of "rivers of blood"—it has not, and never had—the affections of the people, and now that it has grown old in years, as it has grown old in iniquity, it has justly fallen into decrepitude,—it has become as unable as unfit to perform the functions of government, and therefore should be thrown off as a deceased encumbrance. It is *the great obstacle* in the way of the progress of true civilization amongst the Chinese.

Christians, philanthropists, and merchants—who look upon this immense empire, this largest portion of the human family—and think how long and deplorably it has lain under the yoke of paganism and exclusiveness,—a yoke which has not only debarred the light of Christianity, but has deprived it, as well as the rest of the world, of all the advantages of mutual intercourse—cannot but earnestly desire that this yoke should be broken. On this account, the Rebellion which has been working onwards for the past year, has attracted the attention of the whole civilized world, and excited the highest hopes for its success: this hope has been excited in a high degree by the fact, that the chief of the daring Insurgents, has enunciated with remarkable beauty and force,—and published to his nation,—those divine injunctions* which the great Author of Christianity himself said, comprise "all the law and the prophets." We deprecate the scepticism of those who argue that the T'hae-ping-wang and his followers, are "daring impostors," actuated by fierce ambition and selfish ends, instead of high principle and patriotism; and we have good hope that they will prove to be "good men and true." Where is the Christian heart throughout the world, that will not desire that those who have thus held up the lamp of God's truth in the midst of this ocean of moral darkness, should be sustained and supported, until its light has spread from one end of the nation to the other?

Our latest intelligence from the north advises that the army of T'hae-ping-wang was moving rapidly towards the capital—the grand crisis appears to be approaching,—a crisis which may involve the destinies of the largest empire in the world. We wait with intense interest to hear the result.

The character of this Rebellion, makes it peculiarly difficult for foreign governments to interfere,—they cannot at once, ignore their treaties with the Tartar, neither can they give him aid. How can Christian governments take part in crushing out the glimmering light of truth, and assist in refastening a pagan yoke upon the nation?

The Imperial Tartars, are no doubt of opinion—and with some reason—that to the hated "fanqui," they owe all the troubles and impending ruin, in which they are now enveloped. It was the English war which broke their *prestige*, and compelled them to lower their haughty necks, to pay a vast sum of money, and to enter into treaties which opened other ports of trade, and allowed others as well as merchants to reside there. All this weakened their moral power over the nation, and sowed the seeds of the troubles which now crowd around them; and we may be assured, that if they should succeed in firmly re-establishing their power,—our relations with China, will be more unsatisfactory than ever, and will probably lead to War. On the other hand, if the revolutionary party should be successful, we may confidently hope for what the T'hae-ping-wang himself calls, "the "union of the whole world, as one family, "and the enjoyment of universal tran-"quillity."

Several years ago, Sir John Davis wrote,—"that abundant evidence is afforded by "Chinese records, that a much more li-"beral as well as enterprizing disposition "once existed in respect to foreign inter-"course, than prevails at present. It was "only on the conquest of the empire by "the Manchows, that the European trade "was limited to Canton; and the jealous "and watchful Tartar dominion establish-"ed by a handful of barbarians, has un-"questionably occasioned many additional "obstacles to an increased commerce with "the rest of the world."

We have no doubt that the mass of the Chinese people would gladly hold free intercourse with the rest of the world,—but what hope have we of the "jealous and watchful Tartar?" and how gloomy will be all our hopes in connection with China, if she should fall back into a more rigid servitude than ever? we therefore wish success to the long-haired insurgents now marching upon Peking, not so much for the men, but for the *cause*; and if we cannot aid them, the least we can do, is to abstain from affording any aid to the Tartar, however much he may implore it,—into whatever straits he may be driven. We would say of Hoen-fung, as was said of Ephraim, "he is joined to his idols, let him alone."

On Monday evening, as a gentleman was walking out on the new road, he was suddenly interrupted by the starting up of four armed men who held out spears towards him. He knocked them aside with his walking stick, and proceeded quietly on his road until he could conveniently return without exciting suspicion. In the meantime a large body of men some three or four hundreds, came from their concealment amongst the surrounding graves and bushes and proceeded into the foreign settlement when they encountered some coolies carrying a few cannon along the public road. They surrounded these; but alarm having been raised amongst the foreign community—they were soon met face to face and ordered back. At the same time armed men were observed to land from boats at the *Ming-le* jetty, and proceeded towards the Custom-house. A blue-light was fired by the sentinel on duty, and very soon an armed force was sent on shore from the ships-of-war. What the guard was about to allow of such an intrusion of armed men into the heart of the settlement, without any one being aware of their approach is singular in the extreme and we hope, will lead to inquiry in the proper quarter.

As soon as notice could be given of this sudden invasion of the foreign ground, the guard posted at the Church sallied out and assisted to drive the intruders back. But when the Imperialists reached the ground near the Fives' Court they made a stand, turned round and fired upon their pursuers which was promptly answered by the Foreigners who, did not understand being invaded and attacked in this unceremonious manner by a party that ought not only to have kept the peace, but have protected foreigners if need be from assault.

The imperialists were then pursued along the new road to the first red joss-house, and beyond to the bridge spanning the Creek when the pursuers desisted.

The loss is said to have been six or seven killed and about fifteen wounded, of the imperialists—a few foreigners received some slight flesh-wounds.

On Thursday the 17th instant, the Imperialists made an extraordinary effort to take the City. About 8 o'clock they attacked the bastion opposite the Ningpo Wé-kwé. It is probable they had used this building as a place of concealment, —for suddenly hundreds of assailants attacked the bastion opposite with deafening shouts, and hurled a great quantity of fire-balls and other missiles against the Insurgents. At same time columns of men with waving banners rushed on from the camp and poured in a constant fire upon the wall from matchlocks, firearms and loaded bamboos.

The Defenders received them with a sharp fire of artillery, and hurled fire-pots upon the assailants, keeping up an animated contest for half an hour. In the first onset, the Imperialists had gained so close an approach to the walls that they were protected from the fire of the cannon, but no sooner had reinforcements arrived on the wall and opened a fire of small arms, than the hitherto lively assailants, quickly retired behind the Wé-kwé, whence they had issued so valorously to the attack.

The Insurgents took the matter very coolly—not one stirred from his post but kept firm until fresh troops came to their assistance. As soon as the Imperialists had withdrawn, the Insurgents made a sally but found none to attack—all had fled and carried off their dead.

The same morning an attack was made by the Canton war junks (the pirate-lorchas) on the batteries of the Insurgents, along the Eastern suburbs of the City—a smart firing was kept up for some hours, during which the junks gradually passed down the river, against wind and tide, to the anchorage opposite the American ground. The Insurgents had planted a battery so as to annoy the junks in their former anchorage to the South of the City, and therefore found it expedient to remove.

It is reported that the Chin-keang Lorchas have gone over to the Insurgents, but we cannot vouch for the fact.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Dear Mr. Editor,—We are all as a community I believe acquainted with the alarming proceedings of Monday evening, but have great cause to be thankful for its not having resulted in the destruction of a large amount of property as well as in the loss of many lives. Some few of us may also be acquainted with the reasonable demands of our worthily respected British Consul, and his expression of just indignation to the Chinese Imperial Representatives here, for their infringement of our Sacred Rights, viz., the maintenance of peace and order upon this portion of Land allotted to Foreigners of all nations. But is it expecting too much if we look also for some explanation from H. M.'s Naval Commanding Officer of the reason that so large a body of armed men (numbering about 300 at the most moderate estimate) should have been allowed to enter the centre of this settlement and have surrounded our doors, without any guarantee for the peaceableness of their intentions, or to the best of our knowledge at present, without any of the Guard being aware of their approach! Let us hope that our assumption in this respect is unfounded—but that should we be correct in our surmise such caution may in future be exercised as will prevent a recurrence of so unpleasant a meeting. Surely there is force sufficient in the Port to admit of each street being especially guarded during the dark and solemn hours of night. And our ever ready Volunteer Corps have I think shown in several instance their willingness to co-operate with the regular Guard in the defence of the settlement. Questioning nevertheless, how far the non-volunteering community should allow of their so risking their lives without representation to H. M.'s Government at Hongkong.

I am, dear sir, yours obediently,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

Shanghae, 17th Nov., 1853.

(No. 27.)

NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 17th November, 1853.

On the 14th instant, some hours after dark a body of Imperial troops to the number of several hundreds penetrated into the settlement armed with matchlocks, fire-pots, &c., and one of their columns was actively engaged in the capture of three large guns, which it appears were being intercepted on their way from a Foreign Hong to the city for the use of the Insurgents. Many shots were fired by these troops; and the guard stationed at the Church, together with some of the Volunteer corps who on the sudden alarm had turned out, were attacked. Both Chinese and Foreigners were wounded in the conflict which followed, and several of the former killed, before the invading body was driven back beyond the limits.

Much as it is to be deplored that a serious collision of this nature should have taken place, by which lives have been lost and serious alarm was spread through the settlement; H. M.'s Consul believes the Foreign Community have cause for congratulation that no further, or worse mischief ensued. The Chinese troops were provided with combustibles in a way to excite suspicion as to their ulterior designs, had they not been promptly met and beaten back by an armed force. The capture of the guns, though apparently the more immediate object of this nocturnal inroad, was probably not the only one. Vengeance upon the parties alleged to be directly and systematically engaged in supplying the Insurgents in the City, night after night, with cannon and other munitions of war, by an attack on their houses and the destruction of their property;—may have been another; and if any buildings between the Yang-king-pang and the Creek had been fired at night under such circumstances of attack and confusion, the whole settlement would have been endangered, and a fearful loss of life and property the only probable result.

The applications to H. M.'s Consul for measures to be taken to guard the community from a liability to such risks in future, have been urgent and numerous, showing the general sense of danger and insecurity which has very naturally resulted; and it becomes his duty therefore to show how much it rests with the Community themselves,—individually and collectively, to secure this end by avoiding such causes of provocation as led to the recent inroad of the Imperialists, and how little, without this, it may be in the power of H. M.'s Consul to ensure the desired immunity from attack.

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* Love the Lord with all thy heart, and thy neighbour as thyself.

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It is well known, and has been publicly Notified by H. M.'s Plenipotentiary in China;—that it is contrary to the policy and desire of H. M.'s Government that British subjects should take any part in the Civil War, either by entering into the Military service of the Belligerents or by supplying munitions of-war; and that a strict neutrality between both parties would be maintained by the Government. The Policy thus asserted, where so much both in Trade and Revenue is at stake, must therefore be considered by H. M.'s Government most consistent with Treaty obligations, and the security and welfare of British subjects who are resident in the country. But it is of little avail a Government's entering into engagements, if they cannot bind their subjects to observe the conditions; and the rights secured by Treaties may become null and void where Governments manifest, either total inability or unwillingness, to compel their fulfilment by all who own allegiance and claim their protection. There are nevertheless British subjects at this Port, it is alleged by the Chinese authorities, and apparently with too much reason, who do not hesitate to enter into transactions contrary alike to the public engagements entered into by their Government and subversive of its policy,—although claiming protection and loud in their demands for the strict fulfilment of all Treaty engagements entered into by China. To such persons whoever they may be, H. M.'s Consul has only to say that, if they *feel* themselves at liberty to dispute the policy of their own Government; and in disregard of its authority to commit acts calculated to render that policy impracticable and to call its good faith or ability to control them in question; it is clear, that as far as *they* are concerned they can neither claim protection nor indemnity for any loss or prejudice that may accrue to them in consequence, whether in person or in property: And, beyond this, lies the further question of responsibility for all the loss and injury that may accrue to others. In a legal point of view, whoever under British jurisdiction brings arms or ammunition into Port for the purposes of commerce and undeclared at the Consulate, engages in a Contraband Trade prohibited by the laws of China, and punishable under the Treaty with Great Britain. The *possession* therefore of undeclared arms or ammunition, beyond such as may be shown to be for the mere personal use of the party or that of their establishment, is a prima facie evidence of a violation of Treaty regulations, and renders them liable to prosecution. The application of the law in order to prevent the sale of munitions of-war to either party by *British* subjects is only doubtful from the difficulty of obtaining timely and conclusive evidence against the offenders so as to insure conviction—a difficulty which occasionally may baffle the best efforts of the constituted Authorities. Over Foreigners not British subjects, H. M.'s Government can exercise no legal jurisdiction, notwithstanding their acts may bring destruction on the whole settlement. But in these cases upon information of the possession of contraband munitions of war, H. M.'s Consul will officially appeal to the Authorities having jurisdiction over such parties, and call upon them, by virtue of a common interest, to take stringent measures to prevent their sale, and avert further mischief.

If it be doubtful however whether an effective remedy may at all times be found in legal measures, for an evil which involves the interests and personal security of the whole Foreign community at Shanghae, there can be the less question he conceives of the moral character of these acts, or of the public reprobation they merit; and although such parties may deem themselves entitled to risk their own property at whatever peril to others—or that of their constituents who supply these particular consignments;—a different opinion would probably be held as to this liberty of action by those at a distance who intrust investments of a more legitimate kind to the same hands—and were publicity given to names, self-interest might be found effective, where other means of restraint, and higher motives had failed.

Under existing circumstances it must be evident, that whatever legal and other coercive means may effect, to provide for the security of life and property at the Port;—Public opinion, and the influence it may legitimately be made to bear upon the personal interests of those who enter into a traffic fraught with so much danger to all, is greatly needed. The general interest demands the greatest prudence, as well as good faith, on the part of Foreigners; and it is in vain that all the Foreign Powers who have Treaties with China, combine in a declaration of strict neutrality in their policy, if individuals in pursuit of their own exclusive advantage may pursue a line of conduct in manifest contradiction. Neither can there well be any doubt as regards this Port—unless the Foreign settlement is to be made a battle-field for Insurgents and Imperialists to the imminent danger of life and property,—that it must be held free, and guarded from the intrusion of any armed force belonging to either side. Fortunately a strong squadron gives the means of enforcing this measure of self-defence;—while a clear right to resort to it, results from the officially declared inability of the Imperial Government to supply the requisite protection—and the evidence afforded by the belligerents that such neutrality of ground within certain circumscribed limits, is the only means of guarding against perpetual risk of spoliation. If provocations such as have lately been offered to the Imperialists to violate this neutral ground be persisted in however, not only are any measures that can be taken by the Naval Force in the Port likely to prove unavailing, but it may become a question with His Excellency Her Majesty's Representative in China, whether the inability of maintaining towards the belligerents a satisfactory position of neutrality from the acts of Foreign Residents; may not make it imperative to adopt the remaining alternative of withdrawing all protection and interference, and leaving it to British subjects either to withdraw themselves, or remain as they see fit, at their own risk.

H. M.'s Consul expresses himself thus unreservedly, because he is satisfied it is greatly in the power of the community, to put a stop to transactions compromising alike the policy and the measures adopted for their protection by H. M.'s Government; and moreover that it is utterly impossible by any means legal or military at his disposal, to carry that policy out in a satisfactory manner without their active and earnest co-operation; based upon a very general and decisive public opinion condemnatory of the traffic in question. H. M.'s Consul is convinced that in the present critical state of our relations at the Port, it is the earnest desire, as it certainly is the interest, of the great majority of this community to see the instructions of their Government strictly acted up to, and a well-defined neutrality, honestly maintained, as the policy best calculated to ensure their security: he trusts therefore this plain statement of the exigencies and the difficulties of the position in which Foreigners are placed, and the more immediate sources of danger; will contribute to secure, for their common benefit, the desired end.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To The BRITISH COMMUNITY,
at Shanghae.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Garbled account of the disturbances in and about Shang-hae, as it appeared in the Peking Gazette.

The *Gazette* of the 5th of October, contains a report from E-leang, the viceroy of the two Keang provinces, with the emperor's reply.

E-leang *says*, that he has found on enquiry that some local banditti have been creating a disturbance, and he requests that the magistrates connected with the disturbed districts may be punished. He says, that the acting magistrate of Kea-ting, was one Fung-han; that on the occasion of the villagers attacking and plundering his official residence, while they let loose the prisoners, he the said magistrate abandoned the city, ran away and concealed himself, which was a most inexcusable offence. The emperor orders that the said Fung-han be dismissed from office, and ordered up under arrest to Soo-chow for trial; after the examination of whom the viceroy is to report.*

E-leang also says, that the acting magistrate of Chin-yang (in Ta-chang) named Ching-yang-tsing had also charge of the magistracy of Kea-ting; if this man, after his arrival at the seat of his authority, had exerted himself to soothe and restrain the people as he ought to have done, he would certainly not have allowed the rebellious populace to act disorderly and get possession of the city. He says further, that the acting magistrate of Tsing-poo, is named Chang-ming-heaou; and the magistrate of Paou-san, is named Kin-yen-chaou; that when the rioters entered the above-named cities, these men were either not to be found, or they had taken their seals of office and deserted the cities under their charge. It would be difficult, the viceroy adds, for such fellows to exonerate themselves from blame. The emperor replies, Let Ching-yang-tsing, Chang-ming-heaou, and Kin-yen-chaou, be all dismissed from office; and if it appear on enquiry, that they have allowed themselves to be alarmed by the reports of disasters, and have therefore run away, let them be punished most severely.

E-leang further reports, that the acting sub-prefect of Chuen-sha, named Tow-shuh, having been reduced to extremities, put a period to his existence: that the acting magistrate of Nan-hwae, named Chang-hwuy-yu, did the same; and that the acting magistrate of Shang-hae, named Yuen-tsoo-tih, was killed. Whereupon the emperor orders, that the circumstances of these several cases be enquired into, and on a request to that effect being presented, he will manifest due consideration towards their memories.

E-leang in conclusion reports, that the lieutenant-governor Heu-nae-chaou, with the acting judge Keih-urh-hang-a, have been successively despatched to the scene of outrage, having under them bodies of troops, in order that they might seize and exterminate the rioters. Whereupon the emperor orders that the principal offender, who had collected together followers and created these disturbances, named Chow-leih-chun, should be immediately seized and punished with the utmost rigour; also that his accomplices should be exterminated, so as not to allow a single individual to escape the meshes of the law. As it regards the other matters contained in the viceroy's report, the emperor says, let it be done as therein recommended.†

In the *Gazette* of the 8th October, there is a report from E-leang, saying that he had apprehended the principal offenders, who had occasioned the riot, and that he had recaptured the cities of Kea-ting, Tsing-poo, and Paou-san. It seems that the principal offender, Chow-leih-chun, was a dismissed constable, who had dared to create a disturbance, and having collected together a number of adherents, had taken possession of several cities, the magistrates of which he had murdered; by which means he had offended against the laws in a most outrageous manner. But E-leang had already deputed the magistrate of Woo-heen named Ting-kwoh-guan, to hasten to Kea-ting; where he had, in conjunction with a captain named Koh-tung-hwa, and the suspended magistrate of Pei-heen, named Twan-hung-guan, at the head of a body of troops, broken up the gates of the city, and captured the chief rebel Chow-leih-chun, slaughtering a countless host of his followers, and taking an innumerable quantity of military weapons. The stupid people, who had been induced to combine with the insurgents, then fled and dispersed. The rebels who had disturbed the city of Paou-san, were routed by an inferior officer of that city named Tsaou-seih-taou, in conjunction with the brevet major commanding the forces at Nan-hwae, named King-yew-chun, who both, at the head of a body of gentry and people, attacked and killed many of the rioters, taking thirty prisoners. Moreover, the acting judge Keih-urh-hang-a deputed a member of the military tribunal, named Lew-chun-how, to take a body of troops and proceed to Tsing-poo; where they scaled the walls of the city, by jumping across from the houses of the inhabitants, and killed the rebellious banditti, while a great number died by burning and drowning: there were also 83 prisoners taken, and a number of cannon captured. Thus Kea-ting, Paou-san, and Tsing-poo were recaptured with considerable speed and success. The emperor observes on the whole, that Chow-leih-chun's crime is most flagrant, and he orders E-leang, after examination had, to punish him according to the utmost rigour of the law, in order to gratify the feelings of the people. With respect to what ought to be done towards searching out and apprehending the rest of the rebels, and soothing and collecting the scattered people, the emperor says, let the magistrates of the various districts attend to this business, who in conjunction with the deputed officers above mentioned, must exert themselves to deliberate and arrange. And as it regards the insurgents who have disturbed the cities of Nan-hwae, Chuen-sha, and Shang-hae, let E-leang and Heu-nae-chaou, with Keih-urh-hang-a immediately lead forward a body of troops to exterminate them, and cut them off root and branch, not leaving a sprout behind. Respect this.‡

* If such be the punishment of Fung-han, what ought to be the fate of Sam-qua?

† In order to enable the uninitiated reader to understand the viceroy's statement, it will be necessary first to explain some circumstances which he has alluded to, and then to point out some important matters which he has omitted to mention. And first with regard to Chow-leih-chun, who is brought in at the close of the document, as the principal offender, it will be necessary to state, that this individual was originally a Te-paou, or constable, who in 1852, having been pressed upon too heavily for the payment of the land revenue, was driven, in conjunction with the surrounding villagers, to resort to open resistance. At that time the magistrate of Tsing-poo, named Yu-lung-kwang, was a weak and avaricious officer, who, having carried his oppressions to too great a length, had his ear bitten off and his boat burned by the villagers. This resistance to the constituted authorities, and refusal to pay the land-tax, was all done at the instigation of Chow-leih-chun. Chow-leih-chun had his residence at a place near Woug-doo, (the first high bridge that spans the Woo-sung creek, about ten miles westward of the Soo-chow bridge), and he had under him several thousand adherents; the magistrate of Tsing-poo being afraid lest the affair should be known to the higher authorities, and thus interfere with his promotion, refrained from apprehending the offender, but merely deprived him of his office as constable. About the beginning of September, Chow-leih-chun's followers had greatly increased, and one of them having been put to death by the magistrate of Kea-ting, he retaliated by taking both that city and Paou-san, after which he captured Tsing-poo. This man, although in correspondence with the small-sword-men who had taken Shang-hae, was really not connected with them. A few days after the fall of Shang-hae, Chow-leih-chun came to this city, and Lew-le-chuen offered to make him lieutenant-governor, but he refused and returned to Tsing-poo. The villagers were in some measure displeased with him, because they had merely commenced the outrage with the view of obtaining a reduction of taxes, and did not calculate on proceeding to open rebellion. When therefore they heard that the imperial soldiers had arrived, they dispersed; and Chow-leih-chun, thinking to obtain pardon, surrendered himself at Soo-chow, where he was instantly beheaded. The viceroy's report refers mainly to the fall of Kea-ting, Tsing-poo, and Paou-san, as the result of Chow-leih-chun's outbreak; and concludes by stating that the lieutenant-governor and judge were sent at the head of a body of troops to put down Chow-leih-chun, and his confederates: he then merely states by the way that the magistrates of Chuen-sha and Nan-hwae had destroyed themselves, and that the magistrate of Shang-hae was killed, in order to induce commiseration on their behalf; *but he does not say one word about the loss of these last-named cities, nor of the force by which they were taken* (and are still held), which had no connection with Chow-leih-chun's affair, farther than that both parties were animated by a common feeling of resistance to the government. Further, *there is not the slightest reference to the capture of the Taou-tae, nor of his subsequent escape, leaving his seals of office in the hands of the insurgents.* It is supposed by intelligent Chinese, that Samqua must have paid a large sum of money to the viceroy, in order to induce him to smother over the affair, and to represent it as entirely the result of Chow-leih-chun's outbreak; thinking that the city of Shang-hae would soon be re-captured, and then matters would go on in their old channel, without the emperor knowing one syllable about it.

Further accounts of the affairs in the North, extracted from the Peking Gazette.

The *Gazette* of the 11th October, contains a proclamation from the emperor reflecting on Nah-urh-king-gnih, who, when the rebels entered the Lin-ming pass, retired upon Kwang-ping, without doing any thing to oppose them: and now when the rebels have trespassed on the imperial domain, and when Shing-paou has marched from Hwoh-luh to Ching-ting, to intercept them, the deposed viceroy Nah-urh-king-gnih has within these few days reported that he is still at Kwang-ping. Now the defence of the metropolitan province, says the emperor, is of far greater importance than that of other provinces, and the deposed viceroy, while he still had the whole resources of the province at his command, was still negligent and faulty in his arrangements; so that his crime is the more grievous; let therefore Nah-urh-king-gnih be immediately placed under arrest, and sent up to the capital for trial, and let the tribunal deliberate on the punishment which he has merited.

The same *Gazette*, also contains an order for the apprehension of another chief general named Gnau-hwa, who is to be sent under arrest to Pe-king.

The *Gazette* of the same day, contains a report from Shing-paou of a great victory said to have been obtained over the rebels in Pih-chih-le. He says, that, when the rebels marched from Hung-tung eastward, they entered the province of Pih-chih-le, where they were followed by the Tartar horse, and harassed along the whole line of their route: when they arrived at Chang-tsze (in Shan-se) they were met by another force, which pursued them to the entrance of the Lin-ming pass. When they came to Lwan-ching (in Pih-chih-le,) on the 6th of October, the imperial troops came up with them in a body and caused them to turn aside to Kaou-ching, and at the town of E-yang, about 6 miles from the last-named city, the rebels sustained a great defeat, losing somewhere about 10,000 men: the imperialists pursued the attack with much vigour, and prevented the further progress of the enemy; they then went on pursuing and slaughtering them about ten miles further, and found the whole road strewed with guns and swords, clothes and other articles, which had been thrown away in the flight. Altogether the imperialist general reckons that he had killed 5 or 600 of the long-haired rebels, including two chiefs who rode in sedan chairs. They took also 21 pieces of ordnance, and captured 100 prisoners, who were immediately beheaded. Those that escaped were about 2,000, who were pursued by the imperial troops, till they came near to Kaou-ching, when the other rebels came out and escorted them into the city, where they shut themselves up and would not come forth. The emperor remarks on this, that as the commander-in-chief has stopped the progress of the rebels northward, and also eastward, we have this day commanded Hwuy-tsin-wang, under the title of specially-appointed great general, and Tsang-kih-lin-sin, to be assistant great officer, leading forth a large body of troops from Peking, to go in pursuit of the rebels. Let these with the troops formerly engaged all exert themselves to the utmost, in order to answer our royal expectations.

W.H.M.

‡ Here again we find the affairs of Shanghae, and the adjacent cities, which were taken by the small-sword-men, brought in by the way, at the close of a despatch relating to other matters. Still there is no mention of the force by which Shanghae was taken, nor of the capture of the Taou-tae, and his subsequent escape. The wily intendant must have thrown sufficient dust in the eyes of the viceroy to prevent his seeing, or at any rate reporting, the chief disaster that has occurred to the imperialists in this region. When, however, it comes to be known by the emperor how matters really stand, that Samqua has lost his seals of office, and that the city has not been recaptured, after a siege of two months, with a force of more than 10,000 men, and a fleet of about 60 vessels; the position of Samqua will be critical in the extreme.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 172.)

Since the above was written, the inhabitants of Shanghae have been called to witness another, and probably one of the most remarkable demonstrations in the history of the society. The capture of the city however was not an unforeseen event. For several weeks or even months previously, the pacific natives of this district had observed, not without suspicion and alarm, the successive and numerous arrivals of Fuh-kien and Canton men, without any ostensible object in view. Swords, pikes, and other military weapons were forthwith in demand; the *Seaou-taou hwuy* or Dagger Society became an object of general observation, while some of the members shielding themselves under the security afforded by their confederate strength, gave way to the commission of delinquencies and outrages, which rendered them objects of dread to the peaceable inhabitants. To such lengths indeed had these proceeded and with such openness, that the authorities seem to have felt themselves compelled to take some notice of them, although no effective measures were taken to suppress the body or to prevent the rising which was daily anticipated. On the 10th of August, the Taou-tae issued an edict with special reference to the plans which were then being secretly concocted by the Dagger society, and offering a reward for the apprehension of Le, who has since the capture of the city, been recognized as second in power, with the title of *Too-tuh* "Commander general."* The next day a semi-poetical notice by the Che-hien was placarded in various parts of the city, calling on the people to unite and raise a volunteer police force for self-preservation. Several men were apprehended and taken before the city magistrate, and in one or two instances, torture was resorted to, but although those in custody were known to be members of the society, most of them were released with little or no punishment, while the unfortunate Che-hien afterwards came to his untimely end, by the hand of one of those whom he had submitted to the torture, generally known by the nickname of Seaou-kin tsze.

During the two weeks following, the Society had been active in maturing its plans and arranging preliminaries, and having in a great degree thrown off the secresy of their proceedings, organized themselves into a formidable corps, ostensibly for the defence of the city, after which they came boldly forward with an appeal to the Taou-tae signed by Le Seen-yun of the Fuh-kien lodge, Tan Kung of the Canton lodge, Ko Wan-che of the Chaou-chow lodge, Le Shaou-he of the Kea-ying lodge, Chang Kwei of the Ning-po lodge, and Pwan E-kwoh of the Shang-hae lodge, to sanction their proceedings, and to furnish the funds necessary for their maintenance, estimated at 2,100 dollars monthly, besides the purchase of 2 Canton long-boats, military weapons, &c., &c. Their demands were virtually acceded to, and their various propositions were published on the city walls in a document issued by the Che-hien, on the 31st of August. Two days later a notice appeared from the same authority, respecting the danger to be apprehended from the insecure condition of the various city and ward gates, and pressing on the inhabitants the necessity of vigilance in employing their efforts to detect and arrest every appearance of treachery. The 7th of September having been considered a day propitious for the execution of their great object, all the members were on the alert by early dawn, and while the authorities were engaged in the sacrifice to Confucius, the residences of the several mandarins were simultaneously attacked and given up to spoliation, the resistance being of the feeblest character; most of the government officials being already connected with the Society, had on the given signal put on the red ribband as the distinctive badge of the fraternity. The Che-hien made some show of resistance, but being single-handed, was immediately stabbed, and his body left publicly exposed for several days in his own office. The Taou-tae having submitted to their demands, his life was spared, and his escape two days afterwards connived at by them. The Hae-fang managed to make his escape in the morning and reached Sung-keang in safety. Many hundreds of the native peasantry immediately joined the captors, but they received little sympathy on the part of the shop-keepers, the greater part of whom closed their stores and resorted to every expedient to get their goods removed from the city; and this notwithstanding repeated assurances from the insurgent leaders, that they should receive every protection and that robbery would be punished with the utmost rigour. That this last assertion was not a dead letter, they have given many proofs in the decapitation of offenders brought before them for this offence. No regular government even of a provisional character has been organized by them, and a degree of obscurity seems to veil their ulterior designs; latterly however they have declared themselves the subordinates of Tae-ping Wang, whose orders they say they are waiting for. Several predatory excursions were at first made on the surrounding towns and hamlets, the chief result of which has been to alienate from them the greater part of the natives who had entered their service. For nearly a month the city was under the undisputed control of the insurgents, no attempt having been made on the part of the imperial government to retake it, until the 29th of September when some imperial junks arrived, but did nothing of consequence. The following day troops began to arrive and have continued to increase their numbers gradually ever since, until they now amount to near 10,000; but with all this force, besides the assistance of several foreign vessels purchased for the Chinese government, their warlike operations have been remarkably destitute of any satisfactory result. The insurgents still hold the city as firmly as ever, and have even erected and manned some forts in the suburbs, from which the others seem incapable of dislodging them. Since the siege has been going on, the insurgents have evidently risen in public estimation, a result which perhaps arises rather from contrast with their opponents, than anything inherently excellent in themselves.

* Shortly after the capture of the city, this Le made his escape to Amoy, rumour says with a large sum of money, but whether to carry out the objects of the brotherhood, or to retire from the struggle in the enjoyment of his share of the booty, is not generally known.

The following is a copy of the seal used by the Shanghae insurgents, which although it bears a general resemblance to the one we have received from Amoy, differs in some particulars; it is printed with black ink on a square piece of white calico.

It will be seen that the line round the outside of the Amoy seal is wanting in this.

The characters in the angles are also different, and the meaning less obvious. Perhaps they are proper names. The upper left angle is *Yang chung* "over-spreading loyalty;" the upper right is *Wan wa* "A myriad tiles;" the lower right is *Gan kin* "Gold of the hill;" the lower left is *Tien Hung sing* "Heaven (or the emperor) is surnamed Hung."

In the outer octagon, the second line of the stanza has 上 *shang* instead of 相 *seang*, giving the meaning,—

Bearing on their persons the secret badge of Hung.

In the inner octagon, the right side line has the character 關 *kwan* instead of 閱 *yue*, and may read,—

Stopping the existing corruptions.

The lower line is the same five characters, but placed in a different order, being read alternately right and left from the outside to the centre.

The line on the right side of the inner square has 共 *kung* instead of 洪 *hung*, which leaves the sense about the same, or,—

When all the Hungs in harmony combine,

The following eight characters are stamped on the back in red ink.

順天洪英興義公司 "The Hung heroes obedient to Heaven. The Patriotism prosperity corporation."

(To be continued.)

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *Liverpool.*—Sunda, Confucius, and Lockett.
Hongkong.—Great Britain, Island Queen, Foam, Oneida, C. Compagnie, and Pudsey Dawson.

Latest News About the Raid upon Shanghae.

We have since we wrote, ascertained on good authority that when the Imperialists were challenged by the guard near the Church, they shewed fight with both sword and matchlock and were *then*, fired on by our people in return.

Next day, Messrs. Wade and Meadows, were sent by H. B. M.'s Consul with a despatch to Keih the judge, to demand an explanation;—and we learn that he stated among other things, that the men who made the inroad upon the British Settlement were Hoo's the general's not his,—and that strict orders had been given them not to enter the British limits.

Yesterday, a communication was sent to the British Consul from Keih the judge, and it is therein stated, that the Imperialists reported at the Camp that they *were driven back by rebels dressed up in foreign clothes!*

We cannot but congratulate the community on the effectiveness of the seamen and marines as well as the Volunteers who, assisted in repelling the late unwarrantable attack. We are also glad to find that greater vigilance is now manifested, both on board our own and the American ships-of-war, and that they will be better prepared in case of any new foray.

Vessels Departed from Woosung.

Nov. 5,	Gambia,	*for* Amoy.
5,	Huntingdon, (Am.)	" New York.
8,	Cas. of Seafield,	" London.
8,	Walter, (Swe.)	" Foochow.
12,	Audax,	" Lookong.
13,	Syren, (Dut.)	" Amoy.
13,	Fleetwood, (Am.)	" Boston.
14,	Mystery, (Am.)	" London.
14,	Nymph,	" Lookong.
14,	Confucius, (Am. str.)	" Ningpo.
15,	Spec,	" Ningpo.
18,	Mandarin,	" Australia.

Outward Bound—Nymph.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

The above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

GEO. F. HUBERTSON,
INSURANCE BROKER & CONVEYANCER;
SHANGHAE.

Residence—The old *Billiard-Club* at the back of Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co.'s.

N.B.—Chronometers rated by transit observations.

Shanghae, 21st September, 1853.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
SHANGHAE;
SITUATED ON THE SITE OF THE LATE "VICTORIA HOTEL,"
IN THE STREET LEADING FROM THE *Second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.*
BILLIARD-TABLES, & TEN-PIN ALLEYS ATTACHED.

CHAS. M. DONALDSON,
SHIP PROVISIONER;
"COMMERCIAL HOUSE," SHANGHAE
VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS DAILY.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

Should sufficient inducement offer they will hold an Auction monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG, SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

JAMES WENDLER,
SAIL-MAKER;
OPPOSITE THE
YANG-KING-PANG BRIDGE,
SHANGHAE.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

FOR SALE.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.
PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,
A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5s. to 6s. and Taels 6-60. price $1 each, on card or paper.
REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, Second Edition, by Walter Macfarlane, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN*, "BARBARIAN."

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 18th November, 1853.

The weather still continues unsettled. Much rain fell on Saturday and Sunday morning, and since then we have had several damp and disagreeable days. The only night as yet when the thermometer indicated anything like a seasonable amount of cold was on the 16th, when it descended to 48°.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

November. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. 1853	Barometer. Mean of 3 years	Aneroid. 1853	Thermometer. 1853 Mean	Thermometer. 1853 Minimum	Thermometer. Mean of 3 years	Wind. 1853	Wind. 1852	Rain. 1853	Rain. Mean of 3 years
12	S.	30.22	30.32	30.14	57.5	53.0	60.0	S.E	S.E. to N.E.	0.10	0.32
13	S.	30.15	30.29	30.07	59.5	53.0	58.5	N.W.	N.N.E.toN.N.W.	1.46	0.26
14	M.	30.24	30.22	30.12	60.5	53.0	60.5	W.N.W.	S.E.	0.01	0.00
15	Tu.	30.38	30.35	30.31	57.5	54.0	55.5	N.W. to N.	W. to N.N.W.	0.00	0.03
16	W.	30.39	30.36	30.32	55.0	48.0	56.0	N.N.W. to N.	N.N.W.	0.00	0.19
17	Th.	30.21	30.35	30.12	58.0	52.0	57.0	S.E.	N.N.W. to N.W.	0.00	0.00
18	F.	30.20	30.34	30.13	57.0	55.0	54.5	N.W.	N. to N.N.E.	0.07	0.12
Shanghae, 19th Nov., 1853.]				Mean	57.8		57.4		Total	1.64	0.92

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the *mean* of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 17	Nymph W.	B. schr	106	Wilson	Ningpo	Nov. 15	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 18	Audax W.	B. schr	151	Glover	Lookong	Nov.—	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov. 11	Audax W.	B. schr	151	Glover	Lookong	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 12	Syren	D. bark	210	Lewis	Amoy	Sundries	Watson and Co.
" 13	Fleetwood W.	A. ship	663	Dale	Boston	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
" 13	Nymph W.	B. schr	106	Wilson	Lookong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
" 13	Confucius	A. str.	450	Dearborn	Ningpo	Ballast	Russell and Co.
" 13	Spec	B. schr	106	Davidson	Ningpo	Sundries	W. Davidson.
" 14	Mandarin	B. bark	344	Symons	Sydney	Tea, &c.	Smith, Kennedy & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Als		Oct. 29	A. bark	460	Remmington	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Argonaut		Oct. 13	A. ship	575	Hale	Smith, King and Co.	London	Early
Audax W.		Nov. 10	B. schr	151	Glover	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	20th inst.
Aurora		Sep. 1	Sp. bg.	125	Villar	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Bay State		Sep. 26	A. ship	600	Simmons	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Clyde	820	Nov. 3	B. ship	783	Murdock	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Eliza Ann	819	Nov. 1	B. bark	286	Smellie	Watson and Co.		
Eydrossie		Oct. 26	D. bark	298	Barneveld	Watson and Co.		
Favorite		Aug. 18	S. ship	430	Tom-chone	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Herselia		Oct. 30	A. bark	310	Hallet	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Jennet		Oct. 1	A. bark	247	Mix	Smith, King and Co.		
M. of Londondery	817	Nov. 1	B. ship	809	Williams	Dent, Beale and Co.	London	Early
Menam	818	Oct. 29	B. bark	472	Andrew	Lindsay and Co.	London	Early
Nymph W.		Nov. 11	B. schr	106	Wilson	Dent, Beale and Co.	Hongkong	20th inst.
Parana	821	Nov. 3	B. ship	326	Pringle	Reiss and Co.	Sydney	Early
San Benito		Sep. 18	Sp. bg.	125	Dominguez	Russell and Co.	Manila	
Snow Squall		Oct. 2	A. ship	750	Bursley	Wetmore and Co.		
Star of the Union		Sep. 26	A. ship	1050	Willis	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Time W.		Aug. 23	B. schr	96	Chape	T. Lacy.		
Willem de Eerste		Oct. 1	D. ship	586	Niedfeld	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
William the IV.		......	D. bk.	176	*Laid up*	H. H. Warden.	Heaving down	hulk
WingsoftheMorning		Oct. 1	A. ship	915	Lovell	Smith, King and Co.	New York	To-day

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Name	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse power
—*British.*—							
Spartan,	H.M.Ship	26	918	230	Capt. Sir W. Hoste, Bt.	1848	..
Salamander,	H. M. Str.	6	816	135	Com. J. B. Ellman,	1845	310
—*American.*—							
Saratoga,	U.S.Sloop	20	900	200	Com. W. S. Walker,	Comm'ned. 1850	..
—*French.*—							
Cassini,	H.I.M.Str	6	..	125	Capt. F. De Plas.		
Colbert,	H.I.M.Str	6	..		Capt. Beaudean.		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, lb.
Confucius,	Liverpool	511	June 24	3,177,621	231,763	2,590	......	......
Lockett,	Liverpool	576	Aug. 17	3,421,550	47,320	670	500	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,111
UNITED STATES,	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	434
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	4,600,000‡	..
COASTWISE,	....	....	2,414,000‡	3,113
HALIFAX,	....	....	426,300	..
CONTINENT,	....	....	386,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	....	....	69,431,000	27,961

* By Invoice weights—including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage. § Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *viâ* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct,*
From 1st *July,* 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales	Silk Cases
July 5	Eliza Moore,	417	London	......	......	404,000	21	......	......	......
" 17	John Bunyan,	466	London	......	......	392,200	1,536	......	51	......
" 28	Sir H. Pottinger,	332	Liverpool	......	......	157,720	517	......	......	......
Aug. 5	Challenger,	698	London	......	......	380,000	3,061	......	......	......
" 8	Nightingale,	1056	London	440,000	8,000	448,000	2,586	......	......	10
" 23	Lancastrian,	591	London	......	......	455,000	1,053	......	75	......
" 25	Geffrard,	337	London	......	......	275,000	864	......	......	......
" 31	Eclipse,	393	London	......	......	345,500	354	......	41	......
" 31	Norma,	392	London	......	......	56,000	2,616	......	30	......
Sept. 1	Ashmore,	512	London	......	......	250,100	639	......	94	......
" 3	Nerbudda,	428	Cork	......	......	500,000	......	......	......	......
" 13	Cherokee,	278	London	......	......	315,000	555	......	......	......
" 14	Monarch,	337	Falmouth	......	......	362,437	......	......	......	......
" 17	Crisis,	426	Liverpool	......	......	396,000	474	......	......	......
" 27	Sea Witch,	336	London	......	......	309,000	......	......	......	......
" 28	Cambalu,	536	London	......	......	464,733	1,305	......	......	......
" 28	James Scott,	340	London	......	......	326,148	......	......	......	......
" 29	Kingston,	843	London	......	......	698,733	1,392	......	......	......
" 29	John Knox,	296	London	......	......	223,162	705	......	......	......
" 29	Torrent,	649	London	......	......	921,000	470	......	......	......
Oct. 19	Balder,	385	London	......	......	359,129	20	......	101	......
" 20	Mencius,	369	London	......	......	492,101	293	......	......	......
" 19	Golden State,	1100	London	......	......	1,140,000	86	......	......	......
" [illegible]	James Armstrong,	441	London	......	Estd	315,362	84	......	......	......
" 31	Typhoon,	1611	London	......	......	1,700,000	420	......	......	......
Nov. 2	Panic,	449	London	......	Estd	300,000	142	......	......	......
" 7	C. of Seafield,	492	London	......	......	318,884	541	......	......	......
" 11	Mystery,	1150	London	......	Estd	950,000	929	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE,
From 1st *July,* 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	331	......
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	633	......
" 29	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	881	cases 11
Sep. 22	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	264	cases 1
Nov. 2	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	814	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA,
From 1st *July,* 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total Black	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
Sept. 1	Aurora,	375	Sydney	......	......	120,000	......	......
Oct. 31	Emu,	308	Do.	......	......	180,872	......	......
Nov. 14	Mandarin,	344	Do.	......	......	373,700	......	......

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Congou and Souchong	Pouchong	Pekoe	Oolong	Orange Pekoe	Total Black	Total Pounds	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
July 15	Carrington,	597	New York	1,832	......	1,813	......	451	......	4,096	220,547	......	......	......	6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,311
Sep. 14	Ariel,	597	New York	379,000	22,500	15,100	65,300	77,000	46,500	605,400	......	......	......	......	......	......	605,400	10	......
" 14	Candace,	390	New York	112,553	5,040	14,291	23,895	35,772	13,779	205,349	33,279	......	......	......	......	33,279	238,628	31	2,419
" 23	Golden Gate,	1340	New York	353,000	63,000	50,000	80,000	52,000	30,000	628,000	368,500	......	......	......	......	368,500	996,500	167	......
Oct. 13	Surprise,	1261	New York	432,700	34,100	67,400	80,300	88,600	57,900	761,000	114,200	......	......	......	......	114,200	875,200	51	......
" 18	Gentoo,	747	New York	258,200	36,100	91,600	68,100	95,200	33,900	583,100	86,700	......	6,000	2,800	......	95,500	678,600	......	......
" 29	Living Age,	727	New York	288,400	27,600	45,000	88,300	47,800	91,000	588,100	11,400	......	10,000	......	......	11,400	599,500	......	......
" 31	Hussar,	721	New York	307,400	71,300	68,020	52,700	70,800	66,800	637,000	177,200	......	......	40,400	......	117,600	754,600	......	4,309
" 31	Fleetwood,	663	Boston	346,200	31,500	105,000	82,300	46,900	26,600	638,500	155,000	......	......	......	......	155,000	793,500	......	......
Nov. 3	Huntingdon,	385	New York	308,000	*2,100	14,900	34,300	49,700	43,800	452,800	......	......	......	......	......	......	452,800	13	515

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	......	......	......	......	3,036,803	......	......	......	......	......	......	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988*	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,057,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	13,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	455,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	......	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,131
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,351,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	57,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	......	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	......	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	......	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,163
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,313
Year 1851-52,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	38,664,100	24,803

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts and Oolong	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	......	......	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
Year 1848-49,	614,548	......	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	31
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	......	......	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,755	554,026	466,250	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,793,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	310
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	......	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	275
Year 1852-53,	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	334

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season.	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
1848-49,	33,677,570	......	1,371,597	1,042,400	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,969	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	[illegible]	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,123
1849-50, in 90 vessels	39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	......	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,300	918,300	......	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 "	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,543
1851-52, in 114 "	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Estimated	65,080,400	23,040
1852-53, in — "	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1852-53, Increase,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Decrease,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

AGENTS,—Messrs. Smith Elder & Co., London.

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